Erratum
The telomerase reverse transcriptase is limiting and necessary for telomerase function in vivo

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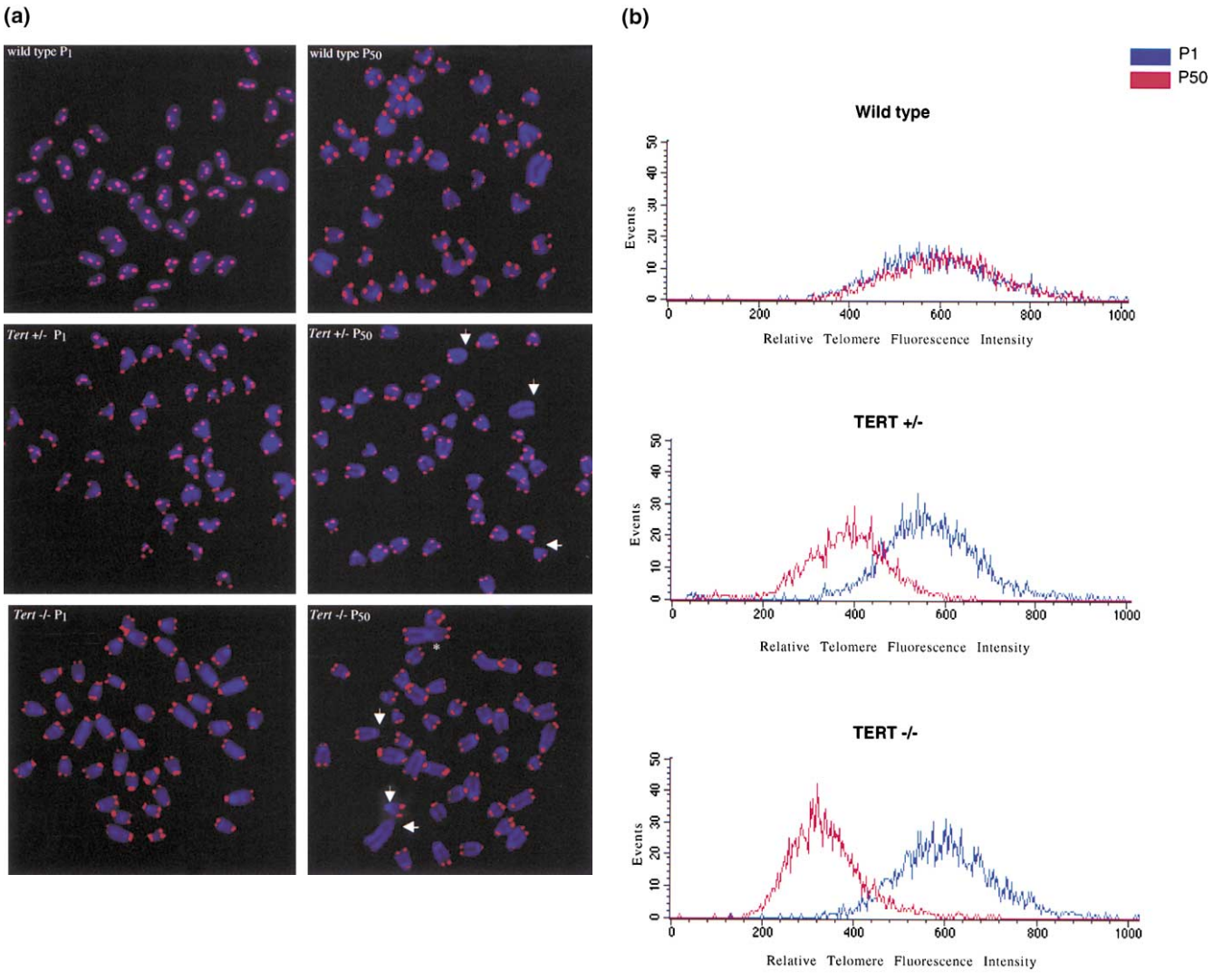
Current Biology 2000, Vol 10 No 22:1459-1462

In this Brief Communication, which appeared in the 14 November 2000 issue of *Current Biology*, the colors of the samples in the original Figure 3b were transposed. In the corrected Figure, the histogram representing telomere fluorescence signal for the P1 sample is in blue, and the P50 sample is in red. The figure is correctly reprinted below.

Figure 3



FISH analysis of metaphase preparations from early (passage 1) or late passage (passage 50) ES cells. **(a)** Representative metaphase preparations of wild-type, *mTert*$^{+/-}$, and *mTert*$^{-/-}$ ES cells from early passage (P1) or late passage (P50). Note the reduced telomeric signal on some chromosome ends in late passage *mTert*$^{+/-}$ and *mTert*$^{-/-}$ ES cells (arrows) and an overall heterogeneity in the telomere fluorescence, which is also observed in mice and ES cells lacking the telomerase RNA component [1, 12]. End-to-end fusions were visible in *mTert*$^{-/-}$ ES cells at passage 50 (*). Metaphase spreads, FISH, and image analyses were performed as described [1, 27]. They Cy-3-labeled $(CCCTAA)_3$ PNA was used as a probe. **(b)** Histogram analysis of early (P1; in blue) and late passage (P50; in red) ES cells. The data is shown for the same clones as in (a). The horizontal axis represents the relative telomere fluoresence intensity of individual cells, and the vertical axis shows the distribution of signal intensity in the population (see Supplementary material in original publication for methodological details: http://images.cellpress.com/supmat/supmatin.htm).